Weckly National Intelligencer.

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

LAVE TRADE. THE AFRI

"The United States have long been honestly and heartily adverse to the Slave Trade, having in 1820 passed a law by which American citizens engaged in the crime are to be adjudged pirates, and punished with death. The very severity of the law obstructs its operation against those who only aid and abet the offence, without actually committing it, and the President's recent message calls attention to this fact. But General TAYLOR goes infinitely beyond this surreptitious aseistance American citizens may lend it; he earnestly invites the Legislature 'to an 'amendment of the existing laws relating to the African slave trade, with a view to the effectual suppression of that barbarous traffic.' It is apparent that this passage cannot be limited to the trifling advantages the the United States, and affords the liveliest hope that the noble old soldier at their head will prove himself worthy of the seat of Washington, and will achieve a fame in history far above the range of any military glory."-The hon. Capt. Denman, R. N., on the African Squadron, &c. London,

From an attentive examination of several recent works on the state and prospects of the slave-trade, we are convinced that the efforts of accomplished much towards its suppression; and that, by increased union, vigilance, and energy on the part of the leading maritime Powers of the ed. 'To our own country belongs the undying honor of having been first to enact laws against it, and first to have urged its being stigmatized as piracy by the laws of the civilized world. England contended for a limited right of search, to which we declined to accede, and finally, by the arrangements of Mr. Webster's treaty, both nations agreed to station squadrons on the African coast for the execution of their respective laws against the slave trade. For more than thirty years both nations have labored with earnestness and zeal to turn the opinions and practice of the world against it: and at present it is sustained by no law, and is prosecuted only in violation of law and the solemn obligations of treaties by the subjects of Spain and Brazil. I see with regret that several parties in England are intent upon the withdrawal of the British squadron from the African coast, and also that some of our own public men would terminate the treaty by which the presence of our own squadron on that coast is secured. It cannot well be doubted that the removal of these squadtality among the crews, and the increased mortal-ity produced by its presence in the slave ships. compared with 1835 and 1838, by 77,000 in they would the locality of a plague." each year." "Even Mr. Hurr's own tables If interests so vital and so great are depending show in the years 1846 and 1847, compared with the same periods, (no correction whatever being ' applied,) a reduction of 42,200 for each year.' "The six previous years, as compared with the slave-trade of Cuba in 1835, and that of Brazil in · 1838, our calculations show a reduction amount-' ing to no less than 105,262 in each year." "For the same periods, (no correction being applied,)

· less than 73,629 in each year." The efficiency of the British squadron is not seen merely in the great reduction of the numfifty per cent of the number engaged in the trade; so that the uncorrected tables of Mr. Hurr, who the horrors of slave-trade by PREVENTION! How can such results be denominated a failure? It is delusive to judge of the utility of the cruisers by count how many Africans these would have carried off, if left to proceed on their track of ini-· quity; estimate the diminution, he trade, · proved by the very fact of the enormity of profits, and then sum up the total direct effect produced by our cruisers in the slave-trade.'

the committee's tables show a reduction of no

"I anxiously hope," says Sir Charles Hotham, who has been recently two years in command on that coast, " that the slave-trade will never be al-· lowed; if you were to remove all restrictions, 4 and take your squadron entirely away, small speculators would spring up, and undersell those who are now in the market; the slave-trade would be greatly increased in its horrors, and it would be impossible to calculate the calamities which would ensue; besides this, pirates would abound, and, in my opinion, it would be impossible for a legiti-* mate trader to conduct his operations on that July, 1832, was a supplement to the act of 1830, and ex-

estimated at £1,000,000, yet what is this, com- on. In short, the Court sustained the pre-emption claim pared with the deliverance of Christian nations from the reproach, and Africa from the horrors, of the slave-trade, compared with the development of the vast resources of that country, and the introduction of the vast resources of that country, and the introduction of the vast resources of that country, and the introduction of the vast resources of that country, and the introduction of the vast resources of that country, and the introduction of the introd of her rude and barbarous population to the inesti- the Hon. WM. K. SEMASTIAN for the State of Arkansas. mable blessings of civilization and the Christian

this command was only one and a half per cent., and he avows the opinion that the African station is more healthy than the West Indies. Indeed, the mortality has been less there than in the fleet

in the East or West Indies. The Anti-Slavery Society in England, whose views are most strangely perverted, like those of many of their brethren in this country, are opposing the squadron, and insisting that since its efforts, the mortality on board the slave ships has increased from fourteen to twenty-five per cent. This statement, which had its origin with Dr. Cliffe, who appears to be identified in his interests with the Brazilian slave-dealers, is clearly and absolutely disproved by Sir Charles Hotham, who shows, in an authentic return, that of near 14,000 slaves captured during his command, the mortality, up to the date of adjudication, was nine per cent and he estimates the mortality in those vessels that escape at five per cent.

Independently of the positive check given by the presence of the English and American squadrons on the African coast to the slave-trade, great benefits are secured through their influence to legitimate trade, and to the cause of African civiliza-Thousands of native Africans find employment on board of these ships; they acquire some knowledge of our language, manners, and senti-ments; they are impressed deeply by our opposition to the slave-trade; they cast aside many of their superstitions, and feel inspired with some desires for a higher and more civilized life. The slave dealers derive from the indirect assistance of the flag of christian settlements and missionary stations which begin to adorn that shore find security and derive strength and influence from these squadrons. It is a fact of great interest that England has entered into more than forty conventions with native African chiefs for the suppression of the slave trade, and probably the Republic of Liberia has made similar arrangements with nearly as many more. Without entering upon any discussion of the ques tions which the facts in this brief article might sug-Christian nations against this enormous crime have gest, I conclude with the following sentences from Lieut. Yule's pamphlet:

"The question now is, not shall we commence a crusad against the slave trade, but shall we retrace the steps of thirty world, its speedy and utter extinction will be effect- years, and recant all that we have for that time been dinning into the ears of Europe?

"Withdraw the squadron, and you bring dishonor on th name of England, by casting down in a day the result of all her long and costly efforts for the redemption of Africa, and throwing suspicion on the sincerity of all her past endeavors for the abolition of the slave trade; you wipe off half the stigma from the traffic; you give an evil bias to the already wavering public feeling, and you will speedily see English capital, if not English ships and crews, directly engaged in slavery. You will, it is true, shake off the charge of inconsistency in which the measure of 1846 involved our country, but only by casting her weight more entirely and consistently into the scale of wrong; by halving the price you will at least double the number of slaves carried to Brazil, and, in the opinion of a high authority, you will extend it without

"Withdraw the squadron, and you throw the trade into the hands of hundreds of greedy competing, petty speculators, with small vessels and little capital; so increasing vastly the horrors of the trade, and inducing calamities incalcu-

" Withdraw the squadron, and the desire now awakening immensely increased slave-trade, prosecuted with in Africa to be free from this vile traffic will be crushed, and accumulated horrors, for the diminution, if not destruction of lawful commerce, the increase of every be set on every man's head, and no human being will be safe.

Your lawful trade will be struck down; your missionaries, dawning lights of African civilization, and the left alone to stem the torrent, will speak to deaf ears, and be abandonment of that afflicted quarter of the world expelled or murdered; the Republic of Liberia, a growing to every species of outrage. The arguments nucleus of civilization for Africa, will be destroyed; the Bight urged in England against the continuance of the of Bennin to Cape Verde, now cleared of the nuisance, will British squadron on the African coast, are based again be darkened by the vulture-like presence of the slaver; upon its alleged inefficiency, its expense, the mor-In reply, Captain DENMAN and Lieutenant YULE and the coast will become the resort of the most degraded revindicate the African squadron from the charge of negades and pirates of Brazil and other nations. The slave inefficiency, and show conclusively the other ob- trade will revive in the palm oil rivers, to the exclusion of jections to be invalid. "By our calculations," legitimate trade; the thousands of palm-oil carriers and laborsays Captain DENMAN, "therefore, the amount of ers will instantly be kidnapped and carried on board slave vesslave-trade, even in 1846 and 1847, was reduced, sels; after a time the remaining natives will avoid the coast as

> upon the decision whether or not armed squadrons shall continue upon the African coast, the subject demands the earnest attention of all the friends of humanity, and especially of the authorities of the United States and Great Britain.

CASE OF LYTLE vs. STATE OF ARKANSAS ET AL.

We have obtained the following abstract of this case, re cently decided by the SUPREME COURT, and which is of great importance to our Western friends.

The facts are briefly these. Nathan Cloves, the ancestor ber of slaves imported into Brazil since its in- of the plaintiffs, proved to the satisfaction of the register and creased operations, but more obviously in the number of vessels captured, and which, by their equip- the act of 29th May, 1830, to a fractional quarter section of ments, were clearly proved to be intended for the land adjoining the town of Little Rock, but could not enter reception of slaves. Since 1839, the number of the same prior to the expiration of that law, because the land slave ships captured by the British squadron is had not been surveyed and the plat returned. On the 15th 594, and since 1837 to 1847 inclusive, (according June, 1832, Congress granted to the Territory of Arkansas to Lieut. Yule,) 644; in some years more than one thousand acres of land, to be selected by the Governor adjacent to Little Rock. On the 14th July, 1832, an act was opposes the squadron, show an aggregate, as Capt.

Denman calculates, of 538,174 victims saved from land for want of the township plats, one year from the filing passed giving to persons entitled to pre-emption under the act of such plats within which to complete their entries. On the 30th January, 1833, Gov. Pope selected with other land that on which Cloyes claimed a pre-emption right. In the beginthe number of slaves captured and liberated.

"Reckon," says Lieut. Yule, "the per centage of equipped vessels captured, whether light or laden; the less than one year from that time Cloyes paid the money for the land. A patent for the land was subsequently issued to Gov. Pope. The land was divided into lots and sold, and Chesterfield county, Va. upon one of the lots is the banking house of the Real Estate Bank of Arkansas. The suit was brought by the heirs of Cloyes to recover the land.

The Court decided that the register and receiver having admitted the facts of Cloyes' right, their decision was final in the absence of fraud or unfairness. That although the act of 1830 had expired, yet all rights under it were saved by the subsequent acts. That the proof having been declared satisfactory by the land officers, under the act of 1830, there was no necessity of opening the case for additional proof under the her tears; in rotation yields her station, and the welcome act of 1832. That under the latter act it was only necessary to do what had not been done under the former act. That the act granting one thousand acres of land to the State of Arkansas could not divest Cloyes of the pre-emption right which had accrued under the act of 1830. That the act of 14th tended the benefits of that act. That the settler under the The annual expense of the British squadron is act of 1830 on a fraction could only enter the fraction settled against the patent which had been issued to Gov. Pope, lim-

A great RATLEGAD JUNILEE at Burlington (Vt.) is Great efforts are made to represent the climate of Africa as fatal to the officers and crews of the squadron, while the testimony of Sir Charles Hotake Champlain. A committee of fifty citizens, chosen by a public meeting held for that purpose, will take charge of the guests and superintend the festivities.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE CAZENOVIA (MAD. COUNTY, NEW YORK) WHIG. The letters below, from President TAYLOR and our Representative, Mr. DUER, are replies addressed to them by the response meeting held in this village on the 7th instant, covering copies of its proceedings. The PRESIDENT's reply was received several days since, but Mr. Duen's was delayed by

WASHINGTON, MAY 13, 1850.

SIR : I have to acknowledge your favor of the 9th instant overing the proceedings of a meeting held at Cazenovia on the 7th instant, to express concurrence in the speech of Mr. DURR, in support of the line of policy recommended by the Executive on the subject of slavery. I am deeply indebte to the citizens of Cazenovia for the expressions of confiden and esteem which this occasion has elicited, and for the approval which they have given to the course of their able Representative in Congress.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR.
H. A.Coolinge, Esq., Cazenovia, New York.

WASHINGTON, MAT 22, 1850. DEAR SIR : I have had the pleasure to receive your lette transmitting the proceedings of a meeting of the Whigs of Cazenovia, approving the plan of the President for the settle-ment of the sectional controversy growing out of the recent acquisition of territory, and safetioning the course that, as

their Representative, I have pursued in supporting that plan. This unsolicited testimony in my favor has afforded me the deepest gratification. From the Whigs of my district I have experienced nothing but kindness; and especially those of Cazenovia have at all times manifested towards me a warmth of regard, and reposed in me a generous confidence, for which I know not how properly or sufficiently to acknowledge my

Nor am I less pleased with that portion of your proceedings which regards public questions than with that which is personal to myself. I recognise in the resolutions adopted the spirit and sentiments of true National Whigs. They are firm and manly, but tolerant and temperate. It is so that honest men speak. It is so that wise men act in times of danger.

The opinions of the Whigs of Cazenovia are my opinion I shall oppose now, as always, and in such a manner as may eem to me under the circumstances most wise and practical the extension of slavery to free Territory. But, in my opposition to slavery, I shall not seek to take away or impair any onstitutional right which the South may possess. No member of Congress has any business in his official capacity to intermeddle with slavery within the States; and it is his sworn duty faithfully to execute every provision of the constitution Upon these points I can consent to no interpolation in the Whig creed. I am content with the work of the patriots and sages of the revolution. The party to which I belong is a constitutional, and not an abolition party. Under the constitution we have prospered. The sun never shone on twentythree millions of people enjoying an equal amount of physical comfort, of liberty without disorder, and of moral and intellectual culture. Who will pull out one of the stones on which this edifice rests? Who dare place in hazard this great sum of human happiness? It is in defence of the constitution that the Whig party has hitherto rallied; it can be rallied un der no other. They who are not content with this, must seek

I desire an end in one way or another to the sections strife that disturbs us. If we can live in peace under the Union, let us do so; if not, let us know it. Though six or even States may not be able to dissolve the Confederacy. they may make it intolerable. It is time that there should be a frank and perfect understanding, a reconciliation, or else that we prepare our minds for a separation. If the North on the other hand, can there be stability to the Government if the South persist in efforts to make it subsidiary to the increase of slavery. Northern opinion on this point is too strong and resolute to be vanquished; it may, very likely, be defeated for's time, but in the end it will crush every combination that may array itself against it. It may be a fatal day when that happens. We want not a truce, but peace. It i not enough that present difficulties may be arranged; we require security for the future. We must understand each

It is well to look this danger in the face; if not imminent, t is real. By keeping it constantly before our eyes, we may best avoid it. But I have strong faith in the good sense and patrictism of my countrymen. They will not spoil their high destiny and convert into contempt the admiration of the world. The Union will stand; it is only some demagogues that may fall.

I am, very truly and respectfully, yours, WILLIAM DUER.

H. A. Coolings, Esq. Secretary.

BLACK DIAMONDS vs. YELLOW GOLD .- The supplies coal sent to market during the year 1849, from all the anthracite coal regions in Pennsylvania, is estimated by reliable authority at about 3, 193, 755 tons, being an increase in the supply of 1849 over that of 1848 of about 122,000 tons. The average cargo price of this coal (and it has been unusually low this season) has been about \$3.624—thus making the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania yield \$11,577,361 worth of coal during till all but one had assigned an excuse. "Why do you the present year. The yields of the California gold mines smoke, Tom," said the tutor. "Well," said Tom, "I—I this season will fall short of this immense sum; and yet, from all accounts, there has been more capital employed and more men engaged in working the golden sands of the Sacramento Valley than in getting out the " black diamonds" of Pennsylvania. And further, all these coal operations are carried on inoiselessly, without astonishment or excitement; and, what is better, there is no need of leaving home, friends, and country, and travelling 17,000 miles to gather up the vast treasures of the coal regions. While the old maxim holds good, that " all is not gold that glitters," it is equally obvious that some things that do not glitter are as good as gold, if not better, as far as distance and trouble are concerned.

DEATH IN THE PULPIT .- Rev. Wm. D. Allen, of the M. E. Church, died suddenly on Sunday, at Wood's church, in

He conducted the earlier part of the exercises of worship, concluded his sermon, and commenced the "last prayer, (as it is termed,) but had only uttered one or two sentences when he fell backwards in the pulpit and instantly ceased t breathe. It is said that he had ruptured a blood vessel. Mr. Allen was an unmarried man.

The "Portfolio," a little paper published in the wester part of Massachusetts, thus pleasantly introduces the month

June sppears, gentle, smiling, care beguiling, with a rose-bud in her bair. April foolish, May is coolish, June warm-hearted is and fair."

A WESTERN WOMAN .- A correspondent of a Detroit paper describes a western woman, whose feats of industry will doubtless be regarded as fabulous by many delicate ladies. It it herself, and taking all the care of them and her eix cows and eleven sheep when at home. Above all, she is only about

HOW THEY WERE DUPED.

We extract from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 30th ultimo the following information respecting the means which were resorted to by its leaders to get up the late expedition against the Island of

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION .- In our remarks yesterday we alluded to the gross deception practised on the volunteers for the Cuban expedition as to the numbers that were to compoints connected with the attempt were not less deceptive.

also deeply censurable for the activity with which they repeated and reaffirmed them, when they had no other authority but the paked assertion of a needy and unprincipled foreign The same game was practised, and with equal effect as re-

gards the dispositisn and intentions of the ceole population, who, it was asserted, would rise en masse on the first appearance of even a small force to form a nucleis around which they could raily; and, as a proof of the great confidence felt both in the troops and residents, Lopez state he was perfect-ly willing to make the attempt with only to hundred men!

success was represented as morally certain, and the whole master to ensure his safety, pending the action, and full proaffair was to be but little else than a delightful pleasure exvision is made for sufficient liberty to prepare his case for trial,

counts on this subject of country seats to the leaders, twenty thousand dollars to captains, and four thousand dollars to each private, are not so much exaggerated as some sober-minded persons might imagine. How these promises were ever to be performed, unless by a wholesale system of plun-der and confiscation, we are unable to say, but the probability is, that they were like all other promises connected expedition, never intended to be performed.

Such have been some of the means employed in getting

up this expedition ; for the dupes and victims of which every one cannot but feel a most sincere sympathy, some of whom are new in the grasp of their enemies, others abandoned to of the general compromise, which it is said the bill under disprobably the same fate, others at a distant port destitute of all cussion presents, I fear that so far as Senators from the South means of returning to their homes, and others in our own midst, most of whom are likewise in a state of destitution. Whilst such are the facts as to his victims, the main author of all their misfortunes and troubles is welcomed, if the telegraph speaks truth, by cheers from the residents of Savannah, and is on his way to this city, where, we presume, he supposes a similar reception awaits him. Happily, however, the citizens of New Orleans are incapable of such

to us, though it may be "an old Joe." A party of students were suddenly interrupted by a tutor while engaged in that practice for which civilized nations are indebted to Raleigh, and which procured him an involuntary shower bath, accordcording to the story. The tutor goodnaturedly gave them a short lecture on the impropriety of the habit, and asked their reasons for smoking. One smoked for the tooth-ache, one for the asthma, one to prevent the accumulation of too much flesh, one to promote digestion, one to prevent drowsiness, and another to promote sleep. The question had gone around -smoke-for corns."

DRAWING AND WRITING.

Hon. HORACE MANN, late Superintendent of Massachusetts Schools, says, in a report of a visit to the schools of Europe: "Such excellent hand-writing as I saw in the Prussian schools I never saw before. I can hardly express myself too strongly on this point. In Great Britain, France, or in our own country, I have never seen schools worthy to be com-pared with theirs in this respect. This superiority cannot be to a better mode of holding the attributed, in any degree, pen; for I never saw so great a proportion of cases in any schools where the pen is so awkwardly held. This excellence must be referred, in a great degree, to the universal practice of learning to draw, contemporaneously with learning to write. I believe a child will learn both to draw and write with more tour, I passed from countries where almost every pupil in every school could draw with ease, and most of them with no ence to the resolutions themselves. inconsiderable degree of beauty and expression, to those where drawing was not practised at all; and I came to the conclusion that, with no other guide but the copy-books of the pupils, could tell whether drawing were taught in school or not. Mr. Mann adds: "Drawing of itself is an expressive and beautiful language. A lew strokes of the pen or pencil will often represent to the eye what no amount of words, however for the engraver, the engineer, the pattern-designer, the draughtsman, the moulder, the machine-builder, or head tial and indispensable. But there is no department of busi-ness or condition of life where the accomplishment would not

ferry, Brooklyn, was taken into custody on Wednesday even-ing by the United States authorities, and a guard of marines from the ravy yard placed on board. The name of the vessel is the Kate Boyd; she was freighted by Rosiere & Co., seems that during the past winter and spring, her bushand having gone to California, besides taking care of five children, the eldest a girl twelve years of age, and her eldest boy only five years old, the youngest an infant at the breast, she has woven seven hundred yards of satinet and shawls, made which will probably be seized.

THE END COMING. - The Boston papers report that Tuesday Miss Abby Folsom was "forcibly and ignominiously dragged from the abolition meeting at Cochituate Hall, and taken to the police office, where, after a brief duress, she was thirty-five years of age, very modest and unassuming, and has no idea that she has accomplished any thing more than any industrious woman may, with ordinary diligence and good health.

**Mose through the luminity of the captain of the lught police." And at whose instigation does the reader suppose this was done? By the very clique, Garrison & Co., with whom "Miss Abby" has so industriously labored and perhealth. small party we can only write, "a house divided," &c. &c. in force, for they never were revoked or rescinded. However, [Com. Advertiser. Mr. President, the bill which proposes to abolish the slave

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1850,

The Senate having under consideration the special order, being the bill to admit California as a State into the Union, to establish Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico, and making proposals to Texas for the establishment of

Mr. MASON. It is my desire, in the remarks which one the invading force, but the representations on other points connected with the attempt were not less deceptive.

Among these was the disposition of the troops in favor of it in, in order that I may point out those parts upon which he plan and their hatred and disaffection towards their present rulers. It was stated and reiterated in the most positive manner, that the invaders would not only be received with open arms, but that the most complete arrangements were perfectarms, but that the most complete arrangements were perfected and the written pledges of the officers obtained, by which they bound themselves immediately to join the forces under Lorxz, so soon as he landed. It was urged in vain that whole battalions and regiments could not thus be corrupted, without so jailous and watchful a Government being aware of the fact, and that the whole details of the subject must, from the very nature of the case, be fabulous. So far as we have any information on the subject, there does not appear to have been the mos remote foundation for these broad and positive assertions. It founds for the case, be fabulous, agree that they fought well and bravely, even with inferior numbers, and it is very certain that the Captain General exhibited no distruct of them, but promptly pushed them into contact with the invaders and their addresses and proclamations, and with the result that they all remained faithful to who pursue them into the free States. It will be found, if tions, and with the result that they all remained faithful to who pursue them into the free States. It will be found, it their colors. The origin, and therefore the chief odium of gentlemen will look at it, that it is not made the exclusive these false representations as to the troops, of course rests evidence on which a slave shall be recovered. The claimant upon Lopez, but his American coadjutors and assistants are is not required to arm himself with this record, but he may do so or not at his discretion. Yet I am strongly inclined to very many occasions on which claimants will be glad to have ecourse to this record evidence. But, however this may be the provision is cumulative only, and not exclusive; and the claimant may take such a record, or dispense with it, and I think, therefore, that the proposition, as recommended by the committee, will be found a valuable suggestion, and in tendant on, the reclamation of fugitive slaves.

If willing to make the attempt with only to hundred men!

One of the stories circulated with the utmet confidence was, that Lopez had the written pledges of three thousand creoles that they would join him so soo as he landed, and that the names of all these three thousand persons were printed, and would be circulated with the procumations so soon as he reached Cuba, thus publicly disclosing their names, and leaving them no alternative but to join the invaders, or to be arrested and executed as traitors by th Government. No mention appears to be made of these the thousand "men in buckram," in any of the details yet received.

The Spanish naval force was mad another subject for gross deception, and in reply to the fers expressed that the The Spanish naval force was mad another subject for gross deception, and in reply to the fars expressed that the expedition might be intercepted by it, saurances were freely circulated, that it was arranged with sme, if not all the commanders, that they would join the inaders with their vessels and crews, to convoy and protect that into port. In alluding the time of the senate in the same protection in the protect that it was arranged with sme, if not all the commanders, that they would join the inaders with their vessels and crews, to convoy and protect that into port. In alluding the time of the senate in the same expressed our belief. manders, that they would join the inaders with their vessels and crews, to convoy and protect that into port. In alluding to this point, some time since we expressed our belief that there was just about the same chance for some of the American ships of war to haul dow the stars and stripes and hoist the Cuban flag, as for the Spaish vessels to do so, and nothing but the most rank and recess intention to carry out the system of deception to its unjost extent could have ever induced any one to circulate such report.

Not only were the parties enged to join this expedition thus grossly deceived as to the numbers to compose it, and the disposition of the troops, not all force, and inhabitants, but also were equally so in the give minor details as to the arrangements in the Island, which, it was said, was covered with depots of cannon, arms, ammunition, and stores, so that success was represented as morally certain, and the whole affair was to be but little else than a delightful pleasure exvision is made for sufficient liberty to prepare his case for trial, eursion.

It may well be supposed that in all these promises and assertions, those as to honors and rewards to all parties concerned were on a commencement and the Normich an remes the owner of this species of property, and in a measure Inconsistent with the full sight of reclamation, secured to him by the constitution. By the constitution, the fugitive slave is to be "delivered up on claim of the party," and it is in derogation of this right to deliver him only on condition.

It think therefore when we come to conside that hill it will

I think, therefore, when we come to consider that bill, it will be found on all sides that it will be best to avoid that provision. Another bill, that which proposes to abolish what is called the "slave trade" in the District of Columbia, is one of those measures from which I dissented in the committee, and from which I shall continue to dissent. If it is intended as a part cussion presents, I fear that so far as Senators from the South

are concerned—to a large majority of them at least—it wil constitute an insuperable objection. Sit, upon this subject, even were my own opinions untram melled, I never could and never would give my assent to the passage of such a law at this time by Congress. Yet I consider that all discretion on this subject is taken from me. By a resolution of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed at the last session, the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Coumbia by a law of Congress is made one of those events, up-

on the occurring of which the Governor of Virginia is required to convene the Legislature forthwith, that the State may be ition to meet it. placed in proper position to meet it.

Mr. FOOTE. Will the Senator from Virginia allow me to

interrupt him for a moment?

Mr. MASON. If for any personal or other explanation, have no objection to yield the floor, but I would rather pursue my remarks uninterrupted. However, the Senator from Mississippi can have the floor.

Mr. FOOTE. No; I decline. I will not interrupt the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair takes this occasion to say, that the rules are, that when a Senator is misunderstood, or when a point of order is raised, a Senator may be interrupt ed for an explanation, or to be called to order. The Chair would suggest to cenators that this rule should be observed as

Mr. FOOTE. I hope the Chair will allow me to say that if the oldest Senators, and the most experienced, had not commenced this practice and continued it, I never should have lone so. But the practice has now become necessary for self-

Mr. BERRIEN. I wish to suggest that, with the purpos for which the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Foors) rose, I supposed the proceeding to be perfectly in order. It was to correct what he supposed to be a misapprehension on a point of fact, upon which the Senator from Virginia was about to argue. And now I apprehend that any Senator, if he was going to argue on a state of facts which he supposed to exist, but which did not exist in reality, would be pleased rather than displeased at such an interruption. I do not know how the matter stands in this particular case, but I supposed the Senator from Virginia would put us in possession of the facts by refer-

Mr. MASON. I am perfectly willing to be corrected in any misapprehension, but gentlemen must be aware that to be inter-rupted when closely occupied by the subject under discussion deranges the course of thought, and necessarily impairs and hinders the operation of the mind. Unless, therefore, it be for some purpose of personal explanation, it seems to me better that it should not be resorted to. It was with that vi-w that, on yielding the floor, I added that I did so in the hope that the Senator from Mississippi (and I intended the remark to apply to Senators generally) would allow me to proceed without interpretation. Certainly, if I say any thing of senators without interruption. Certainly, if I say any thing of a per-sonal character, or which requires explanation, I will cheerful-ly yield to an interruption.

Now, sir, as to the fact. I think I should hardly have an-Certainly, if I say any thing of a per-

nounced to the Senate resolutions from the Legislature of Virginia, on any subject involved in our action, or on which I was to act, without knowing what I was about. Sir, I have the resolutions here; and I intend presently to ask the Senate to allow me to have them read. They were passed on the 20th of January, 1849, and those to which I had particular

20th of January, 1849, and those to which I had particular reference are in these words:

"Resolved. That we regard the passage of a law by the Congress of the United States abolishing slavery or the slave trade in the District of Columbia, as a direct attack upon the institutions of the Southern States, to be resisted at every hazard.

"Resolved, That in the event of the passage by Congress of the Wilmot proviso, or any law abolishing slavery or the slave trade in the District of Columbia, the Governor of this Commonwealth is requested immediately to convene the Legislature of this State, (if it should have adjourned,) to consider the mode and measure of redress."

e mode and measure of redress."

Mr. CLAY. What is the date of those resolutions? Mr. MASON. The date is January, 1849. Mr. CLAY. For January, 1850, I presume.

trade, as it is called, in the District of Columbia, forms no par of that which is now under consideration. I have adverted to it only because it is in the recommendation of the committee, and, as I understand it, is suggested as part of the general scheme of adjustment. I pass, however, from these topics to the bill more immediately under consideration, and which is generally known as the "compromise bill." Sir, it was my misfortune, as I announced on a former day on this floor, to differ with the majority of the committee in the opinion that the measures proposed by the committee could be received by the Southern States as a basis on which the unhappy controversy that has arisen could be adjusted. I feel myself, however, entitled to speak only for the State which I in part represent here, and, as to her, I am speaking under the of that which is now under consideration. I have adverted in part represent here, and, as to her, I am speaking under the have read just now to the Senate—instructions which forbid me to do any act or to give any vote which will admit the right of the Congress of the United States in any manner, either directly or indirectly, to exclude the people of the South-ern States from having free access to any of the Territories belonging to these States, and taking with them any of their property. These resolutions were re-affirmed by the General Assembly of 1849-'50, modified only as regards the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, by the expression of a wil-lingness yet to conform to the spirit and terms of the Mis-Mr. President, the prohibition of slavery in the Territories

Mr. President, the prohibition of slavery in the Territories formed the great point of division between the parties in the country; it was that upon which the Southern States rallied during the last winter, and presented, according to my recollection, an undivided front against the Wilmot proviso, as it is called—or the alleged right in Congress to prohibit slavery in any of the Territories which we have acquired from Mexico.

New, str, I am fully aware the in the efforts, and I will say the great efforts, that are made to bring the minds of the American record to accountrance in the measures proposed. tatives, are denounced through the press as "ultras," the meaning being that all who do not admit that this bill as re-ported forms the true basis on which the controversy should be adjusted are "ultras," or against any "adjus ment." Sir, there was a time, and that too within little more than ten years, when nearly the whole delegation of the South in the ther wing of the Capitol abandoned their seats, and left the hall because they would not remain present as members of a House that tolerated discussion even, on the institution of scheme of the interdiction of slavery in the Territories had been devised—a protest in advance against the discussion of that institution for any purpose whatever in the Congress of the United States. And where are we now? Present, day after day in this chamber, patient listeners to debates upon an institution with which the destinies of the Southern States are inseparably connected, and from quarters utterly unconnected with it, except in aggression and hostility. Mr. President, I declare in advance here, that I shall be more gratified than I could be at any other occurrence in life, if a measure should be adopted by this Congress, coming from any quarter, which will really adjust the controversy now subsisting between the North and the South. I will lend my aid most cheerfully to any such measure. I am prepared to make concessions—concessions too, that, so far as I am informed, have not yet been found coming with a free will from the South. I am prepared to state now what these concessions will be, but I am not prepared, and God forbid that I ever should be, to yield one inch to the demands of a right by law to prohibit our people from going into any Territory belonging to the Government, and taking with them all or any part of their property, unless upon terms similar to those ad property, unless upon terms similar to those adopted in on the occasion of the admission of the State of Missouri. Sir, in order to ascertain the true character of the souri. Sir, in order to ascertain the true character of the compromise proposed by this bill, let us first understand what is the point of division between the parties and the ground occupied by the South. The right as asserted by the Southern States to occupy the Territories as a common property, and for their people going there to take their property with them, is derived under the constitution which provides a com-

It is the right of the people in all the States to go into any It is the right of the people in an one all the States, and to take with them any or all of their property, and to reside there and to enjoy it, under the protect and the laws of the United States.

If this be true, and I apprehend there are none to question it, then it follows, that if there be any hindrance to this right existing in the Territory, whether it has its origin in the laws or customs of such Territory before it became the property of the United States, or whether it has been created since by it is the duty of the United States at once to interpose to re-move such hindrance.

modification or abatement of it, as thus strictly defined. As a right derived under the fundamental laws of the Government, we should be fully just fied in refusing any terms which would qualify or impair it; and yet, sir, the South is already committed to a more conciliatory course, and by which I have little doubt she is yet prepared to abide. First, by the terms of the act which passed the Senate two

years since, under the sanction of Southern votes, usually called the "Clayton bill," it was agreed to dispense with any act of federal legislation opening the way in the Territories to the people with their slaves, trusting to the constitution for the protection of our property when taken into the Territories, and merely providing proper forms of redress through the judicial tribunals. This was one mode of adjustment sa ed by Southern votes, and founded in a large concession of our existing rights.

But there is another, far better understood, and which has the sanction of an acquiescence of thirty years. Falling back on the basis of compromise adopted on the admi sion of Mis-souri, let us take the parallel of 36° 30' north la itude as the line of partition in the new Territories, thus agreeing to divide and enjoy separately a common property, what our differing institutions would seem to forbid that we should enjoy in Either form of adjustment, I have little doubt, would be

found acceptable to the South. The first would simply oreave the rights of the citizens of the different States in those Territories to be determined by the courts of the country, under the constitution and the laws. But this would require that so much of the Territory of California as has recently been erected into a State Government, should be remanded to territorial condition, and so retained until reasonable time was allowed to citizens of the Southern States to remove there with their property, if they chose to do so.

The second is far the more practicable and convenient, and

would allow the admission of a new State at once for Californis, after proper modifications of the constitution which has been adopted; and it has the merit of precedent, adopted in 1920, on the occasion of the admission of the State of Missouri, and since fully acquiesced in. If any adjustment can be made, of the character of a compromise, this has eertainly the strongest claim. It divides, as I have said, into a separate property, that which we cannot enjoy as a common property, and apportions to the North and South, respectively, territory in those latitudes most like y to be valuable to their differing habits and labor.

But let it not be supposed that I am at all the eulogist of the original "Missouri compromise." It was an evil day for the South, I have always thought, when it was adopted, and has been a fruitful source of discord since. It has been achas been a fruitful source of dis quiesced in; nothing more. This acquiescence has made it familiar to our people, and I am satisfied their earnest de ire to preserve the public peace, and with it the union of the

Having premised them to acquiesce in it again.

Having premised thus much, Mr. President, on the true osition held by the South under the guaranties of constitu tional right, and having thus indicated the extent to which we are willing to go in concession, for the sake of the public peace, I trust that those Senators from Southern States who are arrayed in opposition to this bill will no longer be de-nounced as "ultras." And yet I am free to declare, if the most decided purpose never to sanction, by word or vote, so much of the bill as admits California with the boundaries adopted, and as dismembers Texas from the parallel of 32°, be an ultra position for the South, I plant myself there firmly and We are sincerely desirous of rrevocably, happen what may. adjusting this unhappy controversy on terms that may har-monize opinion, but no law which excludes the institution of slavery in any territory below the line adopted in 1820 will ever be tolerated, or, as I trust and believe, be endured.

Now, Mr. President, to the bill itself. What are its terms? It proposes, first, that the Scuthern States shall submit to the exclusion of slavery by law in California down to the 32d parallel of north latitude, being four and a half degrees below the Missouri compromise line, and embracing the whole front on the Pacific ocean. Because it provides for the admission of California with the boundaries she has prescribed, which come down to the 32d parallel of north latitude. It proposes to the people of the Southern States that they shall acquiesce in their exclusion from the territory now bell nging to the people of all the States within the limits of the State of California, as low as the 32d degree of north latitute, bringing it down, as I have said, four and a half degrees below the Mis-

souri compromise line. That is the first proposition.

And what is the second? The second is that the Government of the United States shall procure from Texas, by a libe-